DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII. ZATURDAG den 20sten MAART, 1824. N. 12

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe Wm. Lee.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 19den Maart 1824.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 22, en
De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd,

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Het volgende zyn nog eenige byzonderheden wegens den dood van Riego volgens een oogge tuige. welke er het navolgende verslag van geeft:

" Ten half twaalf is deze veroordeelde uit zyne gevangenis gehaald. Hy was bleek en vermagerd, en gaf byna geene teeken van leven — Men had hem den rok uitgetrokken en hem gekleed met eene witte linnen *robe de chambre*, om het midden met een touw vastgemaakt, terwyl zyne handen en voeten gebonden waren.— In zoodanigen toestand werd hy neder gelegd op eene horde, welke door een ezel werd voort getrokken. Op de horde lag een kussen en naast dezelve gingen verscheidene kloosterlingen, om den lyder te ondersteunen. Aan het schavot gekomen, werd hy op de onderste trede neder gezet, om te biechten, en na dat dit verrigt was, werd hy de ladder opgeholpen. De geestelyke, die mede was opgeklommen, riep de menigte toe, dat hy een ieder vergaf en ook van allen vergiffenis verlangde. Vervolgens werd hy de ladder afgestoten, waarna de scherpregter hem, naar Spaansche geewoonte, op de schouders sprong, en twee knechts aan zyne beenen trokken. Na een kort verloop kondigde de eerste met het zwaaijen eener doek den dood aan van den Spaanschen generaal, waarop van de ontzettende menigte eenige honderden *viva el Rey* riepen, en eenige weinigen de kreet her haalden. Riego heeft in zyne laatste oogenblikken geene blyken van heldenmoed gegeven; ziel en ligchaam schenen van alle veerkracht beroofd. Gedurende zyne gevangenis is volstrekt niemand tot hem toegelaten buiten zyne regters en de geestelyken hunner keuze. Deze laatste verzekeren, dat hy met een waarachtig berouw is gestorven; zy voegen er by, dat zyne staatkundige geloofsbelydenis door eenen notaris is opgeteekend, doch hebben dezelve nog niet bekend gemaakt. Men begrypt echter, dat men weinig op de monniken zich kan verlaten, de goede paters veroorlooven zich wel eens een leugen om best wil.

Volgens de Colombiaansche Couranten is het gouvernement van Colombia rusteloos bezig om den toestand van dit land te verbeteren.

De minister van binnenlandsche zaken van de republiek Colombia heeft aan het kongres van dezelve ingediend een verslag van den toestand des lands. Hetzelve betreft zeer belangryke aangelegenheden; als het werkelyk uitvoeren der wettelyke verordeningen wegens de trapsgewyze vryverklaring der negerslaven, en de gunstige uitwerking derzelve; het verleenen van het burgerregt aan de Indianen, in deze landstreken geboren; het naturaliseren van vreemdelingen, met de voordragt, om het bewys van eigendom, daartoe gevorderd, van 6 tot 4000 dollars te verminderen; het voortdurend bewerken der mynen: de bevordering en uitbreiding van het schoolwezen, en de middelen, om in het gebrek aan onderwyzers en schoolboeken te voorzien (men merkt daarby aan, dat de Spaansche regering in een tydsverloop van 300 jaren niet eene eenige school heeft gesticht);— de vryheid der drukpers; de middelen, om het misbruik derzelve te weeren, en de noodzakelykheid, om deze middelen te herzien, ten einde die aan het oogmerk te doen beantwoorden.

De Colombiaansche nieuwspapieren behelsden onlangs een besluit van het kongres, door hetwelke in alle steden en voorname dorpen Lancaster scholen zouden opgerigt worden met aanmaning der gene die kennis van dit onderwys droegen om zich by het bestuur aantegeven om geplaatst te worden, zullende de onderwyzers honderd dollars in de maand van wegen het gouvernement ontvangen, het Lancaster onderwys, is op verre het beste voor Colombia en andere landen, waar de beschaving nog in hare kindsheid is, doch is bovendien geheel ondoelmatig in Nederland, Duitschland, enz. alwaar de jeugd een meer oordeelkundig en verstandelyke leerwyze onderwezen wordt.

MENGELWERK.

De kolom van Volta waardoor de elektriciteit opgewekt wordt door de onderlinge aanraking van verschillende metalen is thans genoegzaam bekend; onder de verschillende proeven, welke men met deze kolom kan nemen zyn voornamelyk, die op het menschelyk ligchaam de meest verbazende en belangverwekkende; om die reden geven wy hier een kort verslag van galvanische proeven onlangs genomen op het lyk van een' misdadiger te Glasgow, beschreven door Andrew Ure.

Het voorwerp, waarop men deze proeven heeft genomen, was een mensch van middelbare lengte, nagenoeg dertig jaren oud, van een schoon en sterk spierachtig gestel. Byna een uur lang was hy aan de galg gehecht geweest, en men bemerkte aan hem onmiddelyk, nadat hy was opgehangen, geene stuipachtige bewegingen hoegenaamd, terwyl een roover, aan wien te gelykertyd het doodvonnis werd voltrokken, gedurende een lang tydsverloop door geweldige bewegingen werd geschokt. Nagenoeg tien minuten, nadat hy van de galg was afgenomen, werd hy in de ontleedkundige zaal van onze Hoogeschool gebragt. Zyn wezen had een volmaakt natuurlyk uitzigt, zynde noch blaauw, noch opgezwollen, terwyl de hals geene ontwrichting liet bemerken. Reeds den vorigen dag was ik door Dr. Jeffray verzocht om Galvanische proeven in het werk te willen stellen.— Des anderen daags morgens, zond ik myne kleine Voltaische battery naar de gemelde zaal, bestaande deze uit 270 paren metalen platen van 4 duim diameter ieder, met hare geleidraden, en metalen staven met punten, voorzien met glazen handvatten ter isolering ten einde de electriciteit op eene meer gemakkelyke wyze te kunnen aanwenden. Omtrent vyf minuten vóór de aankomst der Policiebeambten met het lyk, werd de battery met verdund salpeter en zwavelzuur geladen, waardoor zy in staat werd, om dadelyk eene krachtige werking voorttebrengen. De insnydingen werden door den Heer Marshall zeer vlug en handig onder het bestuur van den Hoogleeraar in het werk gesteld.

Het ligchaam werd eerst in eene zittende houding geplaatst, en de kolom van Volta werd in verband gebragt met de zenuwen in het aangezigt; zoodra de galvanische vloeistof door de gezigts zenuwen heen vloeide geraakten alle spieren in het aangezigt te gelyk tydig op de verschrikkelykste wyze in werking, men zag woede, schrik, angst en een vervaarlyk grimlagchen op eene akelige wyze op het gelaat van den moordenaar uitgedrukt; dit alles overtrof, in waarheid, de meest ontzettende spook vertooningen van eenen Fuseli of Kean. By dit tooneel waren verscheidene aanschouwers genoodzaakt, het vertrek te verlaten, uithoofde van vrees en ongesteldheid, terwyl een edelman in de flaauwte nederviel.

Vervolgens liet men de elektrische vloeistof stroomen door eene zenuw welke door den arm gaat: aanstonds zag men de vingers met groote gezwindheid, even als die van eenen vioolspeler, zich bewegen; een der helpers, die de vuist gesloten wilde houden, bevond, dat de hand zich met kracht, in weerwil van zyne pogingen, weder opende, en de vingers werden uitgestrekt. Hierop liet men byzonderlyk de vloeistof gaan door de zenuw der wysvinger; gemelde vinger strekte zich aanstonds uit, en naardien de stuipachtige beweging van den arm plaats greep, scheen het, als of de doode de verschillende aanschouwers met den vinger aanwees, waaronder er waren, die geloofden, dat hy waarlyk in het leven was terug gekeerd.

De knie van den doode gebogen zynde liet men de vloeistof door het been gaan; hierop boog de knie zich regt en het been werd met zoo veel geweld naar voren uitgestrekt dat een der helpers die te vergeefs beproefde de uitstrekking voortekomen, byna ter neder geworpen ware.

Eindelyk voerde men de vloeistof in de zenuwen die met het hart en de borst gemeenschap hebben ten einde deze weder in werking te brengen; dit gelukte en de uitslag er van was in waarheid ontzettend, op het oogenblik zelve, zag men eene sterke en krachtdadige ademhaling aanvangen. De borst zette zich uit en viel weder neder, terwyl de buik naar voren zich bewoog, en daarna weder daalde, het middenrif zich verwydde en weder zamentrok. Men bespeurde deze bewegingen onafgebroken, zoo lang men de electrieke schokken liet voortgaan.

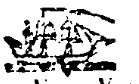
Volgens het oordeel van verscheidene geleerden, die by dit schouwspel tegenwoordig waren, was deze, de ademhaling weder hernieuwende, proefneming, waarschynlyk de meest treffende, welke men immer met eenig wetenschappelyk werktuig of toestel kan in het werk gesteld hebben. Men herinnere zich toch vooral hierby, dat reeds ruim een half uur bevorens het lyk geheel van bloed was geledigd, en het ruggemerg zonder eenige omzigtigheid was doorgesneden. Ondertusschen kon men geene hartklopping, noch polsbeweging gewaar worden, maar men mag veilig onderstellen, dat zoo niet het gemis van bloed, deze voorwaardelyke prikkel van dit werktuig, zulks had veroorzaakt, men in waarheid dit verschynsel zou hebben mogen waarnemen.

Wanneer men als nu over de zoo even vermelde Galvanische verschynselen nadenkt, dan geraakt men gemakkelyk op het denkbeeld, dat er, zoo men zonder het ruggemerg bloot te maken of te kwetsen, en ook evenmin de bloedvaten van den hals, al aanstonds de organen der long had in werking gebragt, zoo als ik dit voorstelde, eenige waarschynlykheid aanwezig is, dat men het leven weder terug zou kunnen roepen. Deze uitkomst ondertusschen zonder twyfel niet zeer begeerlyk ten aanzien van een' moordenaar, en hierdoor welligt strydig met de wet, zou evenwel in eene omstandigheid, waar zy zeer eervol voor de kunst, en tevens nuttig voor de maatschappy was, zeer ligt te vergeven zyn. Volgens de naauwkeurige proefnemingen toch van Dr. Philip, blykt, dat de invloed van van het middenrif en der longen, onmisbaar is, om de geschorste werking van het hart en der groote vaten, die tot den bloedsomloop dienen, te herstellen. Het is toch te over bekend, dat men na eene ziekte of byzonder toeval, voorbeelden van slaapziekte, schyndood, of geheele opschorsing van alle levensbeweging heeft mogen waarnemen, waar het leven na een veel langer tydsverloop terugkeerde, dan by dit mensch het geval zou geweest zyn, die het voorwerp der straks gemelde proefnemingen heeft uitgemaakt. Is toch de schyndood door verstikkende gazsoorten te weeg gebragt en bestaat er geene kwetsing van eenig ligchaamsdeel, zoo is het waarschynlyk, dat eene Galvanische, met oordeel en kennis bestuurde, proefneming de werkzaamheid der eerste levensverrigtingen, zoo hiertoe iets in staat mag zyn, zal kunnen herstellen. Ja zonder twyfel kan men de verblydende hoop voeden, dat men van het Galvanismus een onmetelyk voordeel zal kunnen trekken, en dat men dezen verwonderlyken prikkel tot dien rang zal verheffen, die denzelven onder de voorname bestuurders van de gezondheid en het leven der menschen met allen regt toekomt

Den 19den Maart 1824.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal op Zaturdag den 8sten Mei vertrekken het snelzeilend gekoperd Fregat Schip



SARA MARIA,

Kapitein P. BOSTYN.

Voor Vracht en Passage vervooge men zich by

J. W. G. JUTTING.

Lyst der Brieven welke ter Gouvernements Secretarie zyn berustende.

Josef Dorta	Bunley
Thomas Delima	Mateo del Rio
Jan Derylder	Manuel Laquidaya
H. Vandermeulen	Francisca de Aspurua
P. M. Laughlin	

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—MAART.

15.	golet	Gysbertha, Debrot,	Bonaire
	bark	Groot Kwartier, Boniface,	P. Cabello
	golet	Maria, Bartolote,	Coro
	bark	Thetis, Welkie,	Antigua
16.	golet	Nancy, Bliss,	Baltimore
17.	schip	Douglass, Brown,	New York
18.	golet	Helena, Eltino,	Puerto Cabello
	bark	Fanny, De Hachet,	Spaansche kust

UITGEKLAARD—MAART.

13.	golet	Tartar, Revans,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Helena, Simon,	La Guayra
15.	——	Ov. van Scholten, Reed,	St. Thomas
	——	Lady Cantz'laar, Martin,	Rio-de-la-Hacha
	bark	Eagle, May,	St. Thomas
16.	golet	Trial, Cox,	dito
	bark	Fanny, De Hachet,	Spaansche kust
	golet	Betsy, Roos,	Aruba
17.	galjoot	Alberta Jacoba, DeGroot,	Amsterdam
	golet	Klein Maria, Rynardus,	Coro
	——	Venus, Gomez,	Rio-de-la-Hacha
18.	bark	Cosmopolite, Boom,	Ocumare

Op Woensdag vertrok Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, kapt. Muller, naar de Mona Passaat, hebbende onder haar konvooi de galjoot Alberta Jacoba, kapt. D. J. De Groot. Wy vernemen dat de Merkuur de eilanden Porto Rico en St. Domingo by hare terugkomst zal aandoen.

Op denzelfden dag arriveerde van New York alhier, de Douglas, in eenen korten overtogt van 11 dagen; by deze gelegenheid hebben wy New York nieuwspapieren ontvangen loopende tot den 3den dezer. Deze kouranten behelzen Europesche berigten tot den 16den January, welke onze lezers in dit nummer zullen geplaatst vinden.

Onder de belangrykste artikelen, zullen onze lezers onderscheiden, die der expeditie welke uitgerust wordt in Brest, welke als volgt zyn:

In de Londensche nieuwspapieren worden gewag gemaakt van eene expeditie bestaande in 26 oorlogs vaartuigen, welke in Brest uitgerust wordt, waarvan 8 linie schepen zyn, 5 zware fregatten, van een nieuw model, voerende 68 stukken geschut elk, 4 fregatten der gewone klasse, 4 brikken en 5 korvetten; en dat aan de Dokken onvermoeid gewerkt wordt, tot zelfs des Zondags. De Times van den 10den January zegt op gezag van brieven uit Parys dat het Fransche gouvernement de Britsche ambassadeurs verzekerd had, dat deze expeditie alleenlyk bestemd was voor Martinique en Guadaloupe en hoegenaamd geene betrekking met de gebeurtenissen in Zuid Amerika heeft. Het zelfde wordt in de Sun herhaald; maar de London Courier, schynt de zaak geheel anders in te zien, en beeft nagenoeg te kennen, dat men volstrekt geen vertrouwen kan stellen op de verzekeringen van het Fransche gouvernement.

"Wy wenschen geenzins (merkt de uitgever van dit blad aan op den 12den January) alarm te veroorzaken; maar wy hebben niet vergeten, hetgene vóór een jaar geleden gebeurd was.—Toen het Fransche gouvernement ons, de meest voldoende verzekeringen gaf vandezelfs vreedzame oogmerken, maakte de koning terzelver tyd aan geheel Europa bekend dat hy voornemens was den hertog van Angouleme naar Spanje te zenden, aan het hoofd van honderd duizend man. Uit deze en andere niet minder gegronde overwegingen, moeten wy aanmerken, dat het ons niet verwonderen zou om in het begin van 1824 ontwerpen te zien ontwikkelen, welke niet veel verschillend zyn in grondbegin zelen, met die welke het begin van 1823 kenmerkten, deze is eenvoudig onze gedachte, en laten het aan onze lezers over de hunne te vormen."

Brieven van Parys te Londen ontvangen, melden, dat er berigten ontvangen zyn wegens eene inscheping van 1800 man te Brest, 1000 voor Martinique en 800 voor Guadaloupe. Men meldt, dat de Engelsche ambassadeur te Parys, het Fransche gouvernement hier aangaande heeft onderhouden, en de verzekering ontvangen heeft, dat deze expeditie slechts voor de eilanden bestemd was.

In de aanmerkingen van den London Morning Chronicle van den 27sten December, op de boodschap van den president der Vereenigde Staten lezen wy dat, het nu bevestigd is, door een geloofbaar gezag, dat de Engelsche staatkunde in Parys den voorrang boven die van Rusland bekomen heeft; dat Frankryk niet slechts zich zal onthouden, om Spanje te helpen, in hare onderneming om hare voormalige Amerikaansche bezittingen te onderwerpen, maar zal tevens niet onverschillig blyven, wanneer Rusland, of eenige andere natie Spanje hierin zou willen ondersteunen.

Men zegt dat Frankryk en Spanje zich geneigd toonen, de onafhankelykheid der nieuwe republieken te erkennen, op de voorwaarden dat zy een aanzienlyk som gelds aan Spanje betalen, ten einde Ferdinand in staat te stellen om zich te redden, zonder eene nieuwe lening te doen; en om Frankryk gedeeltelyk te vergoeden, de onkosten welke zy gemaakt heeft in de herstelling van Ferdinand.

Een artikel uit het Journal des Debats merkt aan het volgende:

"Wy lezen in de Amerikaansche dagbladen, dat Engeland een voorstel gedaan heeft aan de Vereenigde Staten om zich met haar te vereenigen, ten einde alle aanslagen tegen te gaan, welke de mogendheden op het vaste land mogten goed vinden te doen tegen de onafhankelykheid van de Amerikaansche kolonien. Wy dringen niet in de geheimen der kabinetten en weten niet hoe ver deze tyding geloof verdient; maar dit weten wy dat om oorlog te maken, er ten minste twee oorlogende mogendheden moeten zyn. Nu, het vaste land is rustig en niemand denkt om oorlog te maken, de Vereenigde Staten kunnen zoo zy verkiezen, zichzelven dat vermaak aandoen, om derzelver vloten te betalen, en haar in triumph op zee laten vertoonen, waar zy geen vyanden zullen vinden."

De Spaansche generaals die hun land verraden hebben, zyn in hunne verwachting teleur gesteld. Count d'Abisbal, de eerste der verraders, leeft vergeten in Frankryk; men heeft hem verlof geweigerd naar Spanje terug te keren, Ballasteros is te Andalousia, hy leeft afgezonderd en is van voornemen zyn verblyf in Frankryk te nemen. Morillo heeft zyn paspoort genomen om Spanje te verlaten. Geen van hen genieten die troost van den gedeserteerden, doch steeds getrouwe Mina.

De brik de Hope, is te Salem aangekomen en bragt de tyding dat Montevi[e]do, op den 1sten December is overgegaan aan de keizerlyke krygsmagt.

Madrid, 2den January.—By een koninglyk besluit in betrekking tot de Spaansche kolonien, wordt de politieke konstitutie vernietigd; benevens al de provintiele en municipale vergaderingen, en al de officieren, welke benoemd zyn ten tyde der konstitutie worden afgezet; de konstitutionele militie afbedankt; de ontbondene konventen worden hersteld met al derzelver eigendommen, en die welke vervreemd zyn terug gegeven; alle personen welke in civile dienst zyn, zullen hunne posten behouden, welke zy bekleed hebben onder de konstitutie, mits ever hun gedrag niets te zeggen valt.

Men berigt dat al de ministers besloten hebben, hunne posten afteleggen wanneer het besluit van amnestie vóór het einde van de week, niet afgekondigd wierd.

Brieven uit Brazilien gedagteekend 14den November melden, dat de keizer bezig is eene expeditie uitterusten onder het bevel van kommodore Taylor, om bezit te nemen der Portugesche bezittingen in India.

St. Domingo.—Uit de berigten van Aux Cayes blykt het, dat men te St. Domingo zeer bedacht is voor de expiditie welke te Brest uitgerust wordt; en tot dat einde, moet elk persoon die in staat is wapen te dragen, militaire dienst doen.

Turkyen en Griekenland.—De tyding is bevestigd wegens de overgave van Corinthe en de opbreking van het beleg van Missolonghi. Men zegt dat de Turksche vloot ter hoogte van die plaats op het verschynen der Grieksche vloot gevlugt was; Colocotrini belegerde Patras, welke plaats voorstel om te kapituleren gemaakt had, hetgene echter door de Patriotten was van de hand gewezen; het Grieksche gouvernement heeft bevel gegeven ter uitrusting eener vloot tegen de Turksche forten aan de noord zyde van de Golf van Lepanto; de inwoners aan de kust van de Go f van Velo hebben weder eenen opstand gedaan, en eenige Turksche korpsen, welke tegen hen opgetrokken waren, in stukken gehouwen; de Grieken maken vele pryzen en van zeer veel waarde.

On Wednesday His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain Muller, sailed for the Mona Passage, having under her convoy the galliot Alberta Jacoba, captain D. J. De Groot. The Mercury, it is said, will touch at the islands Porto Rico and St. Domingo on her return to this port.

On the same day arrived in this harbour from New York the ship Douglass, in the short passage of 11 days. By this opportunity we received our regular files of papers up to the 3d inst. which contains European intelligence to the 6th January. Our Readers will find in our subsequent columns extracts of such parts of their contents, as we thought most important and interesting to this community.

FURTHER EXTACTS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

Baltimore, February 19.

The Spanish generals who betrayed their country, have not met their hoped for rewards. Count d'Abisbal, the first of the traitors, is in obscurity in France, being refused permission to return to Spain. Ballasteros is in retirement in Andalusia, and intends to reside in France. Morillo has demanded his passports to quit Spain. None of them have the proud consolation of the deserted, but still faithful Mina.

President's Message.—The following are the remarks of the London Morning Chronicle of December 27, in relation to the able and energetic message of our president.

London, Dec. 27.—The American papers received yesterday, contain the accounts of the opening of Congress, and the message of the president of the United States. The communication of the chief office-bearer of the great republic to the legislature at this critical period, when the ambition of kings, not satisfied with the calamity which it has occasioned in Europe, threatens to rekindle the flames of war throughout the western hemisphere,—was looked forward to with the utmost anxiety—It is worthy of the occasion and of the people destined to occupy so large a space in the future history of the world!

Whatever lately were the intentions of the French ministers respecting South America, it is now asserted, from undoubted authority, that English policy has prevailed in Paris over that of Russia, and that not only will France not assist Spain in any attempt to subjugate her former American colonies, but will view, not with indifference, any support which Russia, or any other nation may lend her for this purpose.—This is certainly a wise resolution on the part of the French government, for this independence of the New American States must extend their commerce, and thereby increase the prosperity of Frenchmen. Russia blocked up nearly half the year by impenetrable ice, can never partake of southern commerce until a port be opened for her in the Dardanelles, and hence the anxiety exhibited by her to involve France in the expensive and hopeless employment of restoring America to the yoke of the Bourbons, for without this or some other occupation for the French armies, and the British navy, he has not the most distant chance of accomplishing the long and ardently cherished designs of his empire against ancient Greece, now in possession. This union of France and England in the great cause of American independence, is another strong ground for expecting the continuation of the blessings of peace, and consequently an improvement in the public credit of nations. The speech of the president of the United States, so full of wisdom and just ideas, has, however, had more effect on the opinions of the dealers in the national securities, than the abundance of money, or the changed policy of France; for in it they see a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the freedom of the American continent. There is no part, however, of this speech which can afford more genuine satisfaction to every civilized nation, than the notice which it takes of the extraordinary and gallant struggle made at present by the Greeks, in the cause of general independence.

From Rio Janeiro.—Rio was politically tranquil; how long it would remain so was very doubtful. It was said the emperor had ordered all the Portuguese vessels to be condemned which had been sent in by lord Cochrane's squadron.

No information from the provinces had been received after the dissolution of the Cortes was known; considerable anxiety prevailed as to the course the northern provinces would take. There was a great want of confidence in business, which rendered things very dull. Dollars 1000 rs. each; sterling bills 36 per ct. premium.

It was thought at Rio an accommodation of the difficulties between general Le Cor and the troops at Montevideo would soon be advised.—The dates from Lima were to Sept. 24. The patriots at Entremedois had gained some advantages over the royalists. February 23.

Latest from France.—By the Montano, capt. Smith, at New York, Paris papers to the 11th January inclusive have been received.

The *Etoile*, a ministerial paper, contains a short paragraph which was considered important from a belief that it was authorized by the government. In alluding to the comments upon the president's message, and the attitude assumed by the United States, the Etoile pretends to sneer, and says in substance—"*France disclaims all intentions against the rights of South America, and if the United States fit out her fleets and prepare for war, she will find no enemy to contend with*."

The Journal des Debats, the paper supposed to express most directly the sentiments of M. de Villele, who is the reputed head of the ministry, and who, by the way, as well as M. Chateaubriand, has by a recent order of the king been created knight commander of *all the royal orders*, has not published a single comment of any sort on the president's message. We have examined our file carefully (says one of the New York editors) from the 29th Dec. (on which day it translates from an English paper the principal part of the message) to the 10th of January, and not a word does it say in relation to it. From the following paragraph however, which appears in it on the 8th, it is pretty manifest that France will not wantonly put herself in the predicament of violating that policy which Mr. Monroe, speaking in the name and uttering, we are persuaded, the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of the United States, has laid down as the rule for this country.

We read, in the American journals, that England has proposed to the United States to unite with them to repel any attempt the continental powers might think proper to make against the independence of the American colonies. We are not in the secrets of the cabinet, and we know not how far this intelligence is false or true; but we know that to make war there must be at least two belligerent powers. Now, as we see, the continent perfectly tranquil, and that no one dreams of going to war, the United States may, if they wish it, afford themselves the pretty pleasure of parading their fleets, and parading them in triumph upon the seas, where they will meet none but friends.—[*Journal des Debats.*]

From the annexed statement of the Constitu-

tionnel, it would seem that the rumour of a congress at Paris, on the subject of the South American states, was revived—but, with humbler ideas as to its supposed purpose:—

Paris, Jan. 3.—The report seems to gain some consistency, which announces that a congress for the regulation of the affairs of South America, is shortly to be held here. It is said that France and Spain are sufficiently disposed to recognize the independence of the new republics, on condition of their paying to Spain a sufficient sum, to enable Ferdinand to get along without any new loan, and to indemnify France in part for the expenses which she was obliged to incur in the liberation of Ferdinand. It is thought the new states of America will accept this condition; but will it in truth be the only one, which it will be sought to impose on them?—*Constitutionnel.*

New York, Feb. 20

French papers.—A steam boat now lies between Gibraltar and Malaga. On her second trip she was loaded with liberals, who were in a state of complete destitution.

The neighbourhood of Madrid is infested with numerous bands of robbers, who commit many atrocious acts. A person who was recently taken by one of these banditti, the commander of which before liberating him, desired him to inform the king that Col.—— was commander of the party, in which there are many other officers who were forced to this mode of obtaining a livelihood. "Tell him especially," says the commander, "that it is very painful for us to be desolating a country which we should be defending."

The situation of Hamburg is represented as truly deplorable. The accumulation of foreign merchandise had been so great, that prices were nominal; vessels which were formerly worth 40 to 50.000 marcs, would not now sell for more than 5 to 6000, as there were no freight to be obtained. This state of things is attributed to the result of the Spanish war.

A letter of the 2d inst. from Zante, states, that the Algerine squadron which was on a cruise off Missolunghi, had just been destroyed by a naval division from Hydra, that had conveyed Alexander Mavrocordato to Etolia.

Gibraltar, Dec. 18.—It is reported that an amnesty is about to be published at Madrid; a manuscript copy is circulating here which is said to have come from Cadiz. It states in substance that the king pardon all men of property belonging to the revolutionary faction. The report is however doubtful.

A famous revolutionary character who was residing with his family at Leghorn, is said to have been given up to the Spanish government.

March 2.

Latest from Europe—The ship Howard, capt. Holdrege, arrived here last evening from Havre, by which we have received Paris papers of the 16th, containing London dates of the 12th and Madrid of the 6th January.

The king of Spain had issued one of those silly and impolitic decrees, in reference to

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which have so frequently been promulgated during his imbecile reign. By this decree he abolishes, what never existed in the colonies, the constitutional system, orders the inhabitants there to perform *Te Deum* to the Almighty for the preservation of his person and family; disbends the imaginary constitutional militia; suppresses the convents, which the patriots had long ago done; and finally declares it to be his royal pleasure that persons holding offices not created under the constitution (of which none were in existence) should retain them, provided their conduct had not rendered them unworthy; with this exception, however, "that every office which has been vacuated by the dismissal or the unjust removal of the person who filled it, shall be restored to him, if he demands it, in preference to the person who may have taken his place." On this foolish document, the Courier Francais of the 14th January has the following pertinent remarks:

"In awaiting the departure of the expedition from Cadiz, the Spanish government has just occupied itself with its American possessions, by ordaining that a Te Deum should be chaunted, the constitution abolished, and all the constitutional authorities suppressed. The two latter points will be easily executed, for the constitution has never been recognized there, and not a single Spanish constitutional authority has been installed. This decree can only be regarded as an act of form; but it is worthy of remark, that the Spanish government, while it has the air to taking no account of the destruction of its power in countries, which it still includes in its decrees, has renounced its exclusive and rigorous principles, by confirming a part of the offices and promotions granted under the constitutional regime. Thus then, the Spanish government itself is compelled to yield to the empire of necessity: it is forced to recognize and admit the facts accomplished, even in opposition to the exclusive principles that it professes. We must not despair that this deviation will lead to a recognition of the loans of the Cortes, for the distress of Spain, must cause her to feel deeply the necessity of it. One is surprised to find such a connexion in a decree like that which concerns the American colonies; a decree which, to be capable of application, ought to have mentioned Havana alone, since that is nearly all that remains to Spain of her ancient ultramarine possessions."

It is stated in the London papers, that an expedition of 26 vessels of war was fitting out at Brest, of which 8 were ships of the line, 5 large frigates, of a new model, carrying 68 guns each, 4 frigates of the ordinary class, 4 brigs and 5 corvettes; and that the utmost activity prevailed the Dock Yards, the workmen being kept employed even on Sunday. The Times of the 10th January says, on the authority of letters from Paris, that the French government had given assurances to the British ambassador at Paris, that this expedition was only intended for Martinique and Guadaloupe, and had no relation whatever to the events passing in South America. The same thing is repeated in the Sun; but the London Courier appears to view the matter in a very different light, and pretty plainly intimates that no reliance can be placed on the assurances of the French government.—"We do not wish (says the Editor of this paper of the 12th January,) to excite alarm, and least of all false alarms; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the French government gave us the most satisfactory assurances of pacific intentions, and at the same time the king informed Europe, that he was going to send the duke d'Angouleme into Spain at the head of one hundred thousand men. It is true, however, that we were not the dupes of what was going on, and were accused by every body for having contantly maintained, that war was inevitable. From these circumstances, and other not less powerful considerations, we are constrained to say, that we should not be surprised to see developed, in the spring of 1824, projects not differing much in principle from those which signalized the commencement of 1823. This is simply our opinion, and as we gave it relative to the war with Spain, now submit it to our readers, with the grounds on which it rests, leaving them to draw their own conclusions." The Paris papers do not contain a single comment on these statements.

London, Jan. 12.—A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday last, states that accounts had been received of the embarkation of 1,800 men at Brest—1000 for Martinique, and 800 for Guadaloupe. It is understood that our embassador at Paris has received explanations from the French government on the subject of this expedition, who is assured that it is solely intended for those islands, and that it has no relation whatever to the events passing in South America. The same letter states, that the French admiral, recently returned to Brest, from the West Indian station, has declared that complete "anarchy exists in all the South American States;" but, that although there are to be found in the different provinces partisans of every political sect from Royalists to Republicans, yet none advocate either the sovereignty of Ferdinand or submission to Spain." This opinion, coming from such a quarter, together with the speech of the American president, is said to have greatly cooled the ardour of the party in the French cabinet disposed to assist Spain in regaining possession of those provinces.—*Times.*

Spain, in the meanwhile, is discribed in letters from Madrid to the 6th January, to be in a frightful condition—Persecution, robbery and murder prevailed throughout, and at Madrid the clergy were intriguing to retain the power of government in their own hands, in defiance of the newly appointed ministers, which had caused the order for the most active prelates to leave Madrid. It is also stated that the whole of the new ministry had determined on resigning if the decree of amnesty was not published in a few days, and that the French ambassador at Madrid had received despatches from Paris directing him to urge Ferdinand to fulfil the promises he had made on this subject.

Letters had been received in London from Brazil of November 14th, stating that the emperor was preparing an expedition, to be commanded by com. Taylor, to take possession of the Portuguese colonies in India.

Turkey and Greece.—The surrender of Corinth and the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, are fully confirmed. The Turkish fleet off the latter place is stated to have "fled on the appearance of a considerable Greek fleet." Colocotrini was beseiging Patras, which place had made proposals to capitulate, but the terms were rejected by the patriots. An expedition had been ordered without delay by the Greek government to proceed against the Turkish forts on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto. The inhabitants of the coasts of the Gulf of Volo, had again raised the standard of insurrection, and cut to pieces some Turkish corps, who had marched against them. Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th December, acknowledge that the fleet which the captain Pacha had brought back with him, amounted to only 15 vessels, which were in a "bad condition."—This had caused a number of meetings of the Divan, which had given rise to several reports. One account says that a new expedition had been ordered; another that the Reis Effendi had had conferences with the British minister, and that the Porte began to take his advice relative to the affairs of the Greeks. A passenger in the Marcellus arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, which he left on the 20th ult. states, that intelligence had been received at that place the day preceding, of important successes obtained by the Greeks. All commerce on the Black Sea had been suspended, in consequence of restrictions laid on foreign vessels by the Porte since the return of its fleet to the Dardanelles. A ship loaded with coffee, &c. valued at two millions of piasters, had arrived at Constantinople from Arabia, and the cargo was selling on government account. The Greeks continued to capture all Turkish vessels, several of which, richly laden, had fallen into their hands.

Tunis.—Advices from Corfu of the 18th January, confirm the intelligence respecting a rupture between the British and Tunisians, on account of the capture by the latter of the Greeks who were on board a vessel bearing the Maltese flag. Our last accounts stated that the captured had been put to death. They are now spoken of, however, as being in slavery. The British fleet at Malta, after forming a junction with several vessels in the Levant, had sailed for Tunis, under the command of admiral Sir Graham Moore who was to remain on that station until the demands of his government were complied with.—On this intelligence reaching the Tunisian vessels composing part of the Turkish squadron, they immediately abandoned the latter in the Gulph of Lepanto to hasten to the succour of their sovereign. At Constantinople this affair had created a great sensation. It cannot but prove a favorable diversion for the Greeks.

France.—Several Spanish officers who arrived at Bordeaux, are said to have been thrown into prison there, among whom San Miguel is mentioned—general Guillemenot was to embark at Toulon for Constantinople about the end of January. Intelligence had been received at Caille of the death of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia; and that the Pope was on the recovery.

Germany—The credit of the Austrian public funds is stated, in accounts from Vienna, to have risen at all commercial places, since the termination of the Spanish war. In Bavaria some secret societies had been discovered hostile to the government, and a large mass of papers seized, which had led to the apprehension of a considerable number of persons. Threatening letters had also been addressed to the elector of Cassel, in consequence of which he had issued an ordonnance, offering a pardon to all, but the writer of these letters, and such as had not committed overacts, who would reveal on oath every thing they knew relative to the members and objects of secret political associations.

From Havana.—It is stated in the Havana papers of the 16th ult. that accounts received there from Porto Rico, mention a declaration in favor of Ferdinand having been made at Santa Fé de Bogota, and that the English commissioners had left Mexico. The British frigate Thetis, from Vera Cruz, had brought intelligence, that the firing from the castle had not been re-commenced on the 6th ult. and that the inhabitants were returning to the town. The government of Cuba were about to substitute the metalic currency of dollars and cents, in lieu of the imaginary denominations of pesos, reals, &c. Four American seamen had arrived from Cape Antonio, who stated that they belonged to an American brig captured off that place by pirates, who had murdered the capt. and mate. The seamen came on foot from the Cape, and were in a distressing situation.

Hayti.—The Haytiens appear extremely anxious that their independence should be recognized by the United States, and have recently made uncommon efforts to draw the attention of our government to the subject. Whether this anxiety proceeds from a fear that something is contemplated by the Holy Alliance which might prove fatal to their liberties, does not appear. But from the rumours afloat respecting the armament fitting out in the island of Cuba, under the Spanish general Morales, there seems some reason for apprehending that Ferdinand entertains the design of attempting the re establishment of his former power in that island. France also may likely have a similar object in view.—Hence the earnest desire of the Haytiens to be placed on the same footing by this country as the free states of South America. Their independence once acknowledged, they calculate on our protection in the event of any attempt to place them again under the yoke of Europeans. The following extracts from the article alluded to, will show the grounds on which they urge a declaration from our government in their favor. They carry with them a considerable degree of force; but whether our compliance with the wishes of this people *at the present moment*, might not involve us in a quarrel with France and Spain, is a question which requires the serious deliberation of congress, should any proposal to that effect be submitted by the executive.

St. Domingo—It appears by accounts from Aux Cayes, that considerable apprehensions were entertained in St. Domingo respecting the fleet fitting out at Brest; and under the idea that it was intended to attempt the capture of the island, every man capable of bearing arms had been compelled to perform military duty.

Pirates.—By an arrival from Port au-Prince, we learn that 23 pirates had been captured by the Haytians, all of whom were shot.

Courier, Jan. 2.—Should hostilities be avoided in the east of Europe, (though the prospect there begins to look rather gloomy), there is another point which we have all along be[illegible], it will be impossible to arrange amicab[illegible] mean the fate of South America.—It [illegible] probable that France is inclined to follo[illegible] example, and that she would have gone hand in hand with us in the recognition of South America Independence, but her engagements with her Allies retard, if they will not prevent her. We have heard, too, that the Russians at Paris have expressed equal surprise and anger at the Message of the President of the United States. They were not prepared for it—nay, they had not disguised their expectation, that Russia had a considerable influence over the Cabinet of Washington. But the Message has deprived them of this belief—and they now see that if South America should be the cause of any ill will or rupture, England and America would be found on the same side.—*From El Colombiano*

CURAÇAO DEN 1STEN MAART 1824.

VAN wege Zÿne Excellentie den Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur dezer Eilanden, wordt de onderstaande nota van gelikwideerde schuldvorderingen uit deze Kolonie ter kennis van de daarin genoemde belanghebbenden gebragt.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE.

Nummers van volgorde.	Nummers van Likwidatie.	Nummers van den staat van Curaçao.	NAAM EN WOONPLAATS VAN DEN BELANGHEBBENDEN.	AARD DER RECLAMATIE.	Klasse van den Nederlandschen Achterstand.
1	14731	65	Ph. St. Jago Leÿba, & Co. te *Curaçao.*	Geleverde goederen in 1800.	3de.
2	14732	45	De Wed. Henÿ Basden, geb. *Reuvenhagen* te idem.	Reparatien en Leverancien aan het fregat *La Vengeance* en aan Fransche kapers in 1800.	3de.
3	14733	80	Aron Pinedo, idem.	Leverancie van een anker en stok in 1800.	3de.
4	———	51	J. Schotburgh, qq. idem.	Gelden door den Gouverneur Changuion van *P. F. Diedenhoven* opgenomen op *drie* onderscheidene Wisselbrieven in dato 3den October 1805 ieder ad *f*2000.	- - - - - - - - -

De laatstgemelde Reclamatie afgewezen, als bereids vroeger, door C. G. Haagen, & Co. gereclameerd onder No. 4727 bÿ den Nederlandschen achterstand verevend.

s'Gravenhage, den 19den Augustus 1823.
De Secretaris der Algemeene Kommissie van Likwidatie,
(get.) DASSEVAEL.
Voor Kopÿ konform,
De Kommissaris bÿ het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwÿs, de Nationale Nÿverheid en de Kolonien,
(w. g.) J. SCHREUDER.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, January 1.

Colombia.—By a gentleman just arrived from La Guayra, says the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, we learn that the victorious generals Bermudez, Paez, and Marino, were received in the most splendid manner at Caracas. They passed under a magnificent triumphal arch, with azure velvet, spangled with golden stars. They were conducted through the city in a car of triumph, drawn by six of the most beautiful *putains* of Caracas—the car was elegant enough for the wedding of Cupid and Psyche! Dinners were given to the generals by all the foreigners of distinction. Splendid preparations were made at La Guayra for their reception.

January 19

The emperor of Russia —A letter received at Boston from an American gentleman at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27th states that "the Russian minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co operation with them in their expected contest. Two 74s are here, having brought the 12th regiment of infantry to this place, and will take on board the 27th for the West Indies—they are said to have fitted out in a great hurry."

February 6.

We have received by the brig Nile, arrived at Boston, a letter from our attentive correspondent at Smyrna, from which we extract the following:—

"The Turkish fleet, after remaining out all summer, has returned to the Dardanelles; during the whole time nothing worthy of relating has taken place between them and the Greeks. The prospect of the latter maintaining their independence *improves daily*, and notwithstanding all that is said about their divisions and so forth, I do not believe that there are more *divisions* among them than in any other country where all men have the liberty to speak their sentiments, and propose their plans. Affairs with Russia remain unsettled, although no fears appear to exist of a war taking place shortly—on the contrary reports are much in favor of an amicable termination of them."

Spain.—Small bands of guerillas, yet exist in many parts of Spain, and interrupt the intercourse.

France.—The king of France has granted an amnesty to the French soldiers who deserted during the campaign in Spain.

The small pox is spreading rapidly in several provinces of France.

Letters from Turin say, that the king of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, is dangerously ill.—This prince is brother in-law of his majesty Louis XVIII., and of monsieur the count d'Artois.

The first detachment of the royal guard, returning from Spain, halted upon touching the French soil. The officer commanding, made them kneel down. After a short prayer to the God of arms, they rose again and made the air resound with the cries of "long live the king!" and "long live France!"

It is stated that there are many French officers in the army of the Pacha of Egypt, who have introduced the European tactics.

A medal has been struck to commemorate the triumphant entry of the duke of Angouleme into Paris.

Portugal.—There are above 7000 persons confined in prison at Lisbon, for political offences.

England.—Mina, at the last accounts, had taken up his residence near Taunton. He was waiting the arrival of his wife. He was constantly receiving visits from persons of distinction. Before he left Plymouth, a dinner was given to the gallant general, by the commander in chief, on the Plymouth station. The Taunton Courier states, that one of the most respectable houses in that town, had received instructions to honor the pecuniary demands of general Mina to any extent.

London, Dec. 11.—The Madrid Gazette of the 4th inst. has been received, and it contains four royal decrees of great importance.

By the first decree, his majesty appoints as first minister of state, the marquis of Casa Irujo; as minister of grace and justice for Spain and the Indies, Don Narciso de Heredia; as minister of war, major general Don Josef de la Cruz; and as minister of finance, Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros. The minister of marine remains. This decree is dated Dec. 2, and is countersigned Luis Maria Salazar, who remains as minister of marine.

By the second decree his majesty appoints as president of his council Don Ignacio Martinez de Villela. This place was vacant by the refusal of the duke del Infantado to accept it.

By the third decree, Saez, the king's former prime minister and confessor, is nominated to the bishopric of Tortosa, vacant by the death of Don Manuel Ros y Medrano. At the same time that he ceases to be minister, he ceases to be confessor to the king.

By the fourth decree, his majesty, "seeing the absolute necessity, for the good government of his vast monarchy, of establishing a council of state which may unite the knowledge and the experience requisite to guide the resolutions of his sovereign authority," has nominated ten individuals, composed of persons elected from the old council of state, existing on the 7th of March, 1820, and others, to be a council of state. His majesty reserves the power of adding to their number. His majesty, as well as his two brothers, may preside at this council.—The counsellors named are, Eroia, the duke of San Carlos, Don Juan Perez Villamil, Don Antonio Vargas Laguna, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon, Don Juan Bautista de Erro, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre, and Don Juan Antonio Rojas.

The ministers are, ex officio, members of this council.

This decree is dated the 3d inst. and is countersigned Casa Irujo.

Whether any change of measures will be the consequence of this change of ministers, we can not say. The general opinion is, that the new ministers are men of greater talent than their predecessors, and more likely to act with the decision and energy which the exigencies of the country require. We consider Ferdinand, in his present condition, so little of a free agent, that without yet knowing the fact, we are morally certain these decrees have been the result of a direct influence exercised by the representatives of those powers, or of that power, rather, which determined upon the expediency of the late invasion of Spain. A short interval will probably develope the reasons for this change. Casa Irujo, who is placed at the head of the administration, is a man of talent, and was ambassador to the court of France before the late revolution. He is well known in the diplomatic world, particularly for his negotiations in America, which terminated in the cession of Florida to the United States. After his return to Spain, he was named by king Ferdinand in the early part of 1818, secretary of state and despatches; but resigned that post in the latter part of the same year. In 1819 he was again employed, but shortly afterwards dismissed, and exiled to Avila; and a prosecution was even directed against him for the part he had in the Florida treaty; but this prosecution was soon dropped.

None of the late members of the regency are in the list of newly appointed ministers; but two of them, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon, and Don Garcia de la Torre, are nominated to the council of state.

December 13.—The arrangements respecting the loan contracted for Austria by the houses of Messrs. Rothschild & co., Baring & co., and Sir Thomas Reid, Irving & co. have been finally completed to the entire satisfaction of the government and the contractors. The first instalment of £400,000 has been paid into the exchequer, and the bonds are expected to be brought out in a week or ten days.

Trieste, Nov. 16.—Direct accounts from Missolonghi of the 22d of October, relate that the Pacha of Scutari and Omer Vrione, with 12 or 15,000 men, were at that time five leagues from Missolonghi, which is in the best state of defence. Andre Mataro was the civil governor, and Constantine Bozzaris, with 6000 men, had gone from Missolonghi to observe the Turks, who had not yet made any attack. These reports add, that Morecordato was expected at Hydra with 12 vessels and some troops, and that Pietro Bey, of the Mariotes, was coming from the Morea with 6000 men. It may therefore be presumed, that decisive events will shortly take place in these ports.

A ship from Calomata brings news from Missolonghi to the 27th of October, by which we find that Morecordato really arrived in the Morea on the 24th. Private letters from Corfu say, that the Turks have entrenched themselves near Missolonghi.

Extract of a letter dated Zante, Oct. 28, 1820:—"It will not be without interest you will learn that Corinth has just delivered itself up by capitulation to the Greeks. The Turks have endeavoured to make themselves masters of the fortress of Missolonghi, that was before so well defended by the prince Maurocordato; their attempts will be without avail; 6000 men now occupy this fortress, and if they were reduced to 1500, they could defend it. Colocotroni is to march with a certain number to defend the siege, and the Hydriots have just sailed to repulse the assailant."

From Alvarado.—The brig John, capt. Storer, arrived on Saturday evening from Alvorado. capt. S. has sent us the following information: Hostilities still continued between the castle of St. Juan de Uloa and Vera Cruz, and no prospect of an accommodation. The city of Vera Cruz was almost in ruins from the bombardment. The Mexican fleet was in Alvarado, and the castle of St. Juan de Uloa received its supplies from Havana without any obstruction.

Extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Dec. 29, 1823.

A WONDERFUL SHIP.—"Do you know I came out to Canada, to take the command, and carry home, an extraordinary ship, of a new construction and immense magnitude. She is now building by Mr. Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow. Dimensions as follows:—Length of keel, 294 feet, (with a flat bottom)—breadth of beam 50 feet—depth of hold 32 feet—length on the upper deck 300 feet; and will admeasure 3 600 tons, or thereabouts, with a fine clear run, fore and aft, and I have no doubt she will sail well. She is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit, and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is the Columbus, in honor of the first discoverer of the New World."